

Pass Me On

After you have read the Times kindly hand it to some friend who has never heard of this part of Alberta. Sample copies sent free to parties interested in Oil or Mixed Farming.

IRMA TIMES

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE

Vol. 6; No. 43.

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Methods of Standard Oil and Subsidiaries are Questionable

Some one in Vancouver has sent us a copy of the Sun of December 15th in which Mr. C. L. Stillman, President of the Imperial Oil Co. accuses one of their correspondents, of attempting to revive the promoters propaganda respecting their drilling operations at the Fabyan well. After stating how much he regrets that the Fabyan well did not find oil, he ends his letter by stating that "All it may have done was to prevent promoters from selling leases in that area upon a fraudulent set of promises." Mr. Stillman's company surely deserved credit, for the interest they are taking in the public of Alberta in protecting them from the owners of these leases, especially when none of them will offer any leases for sale at what he might consider a reasonable price. This week we have received a copy of the National Oil Journal (Feby 2nd) of Fort Worth, Texas, in which an account is given of one of the biggest promotions ever pulled off in the U. S. After reading this we can more fully appreciate Mr. Stillman's feeling for the sucker "who, had he been able to secure the true facts at the Fabyan well, when heavy black oil shot over the top of the derrick" might have invested a few dollars with the promoters who own leases in that area.

The oil fields of Texas have been proven by independent companies who have made millions for their shareholders and are supplying hundreds of thousands of barrels of crude oil a day. At the present time it appears that pressure is being brought on the Legislature of Texas to pass certain production taxes and other laws, which will put these little promoters and the finders of oil fields out of business. Hence the article written by Tom Hickey.

Sometimes the sunniest dispositioned editors become hard-boiled and whenever that happens there are typewriters and other things in the air; and so it happened that last week after my editor had a prolonged interview with Colonel Humphreys. When things quieted down he sent me down to Austin with instructions to size up the present legislature and find if the young disciples of Blackstone were going to ruin the oil business in Texas, or whether there would be safety in their counsels.

As I was registering at the Driskill, I received a slap on the back that almost put my heart in my mouth, and on looking around I found it was the redoubtable Irish philosopher, Major Miles O'Reilly, with his famous Gillopoli bump; which isn't a bump, but is a long scar, secured in the hand-to-hand fighting on that famous peninsula.

Said the Major: "I had to come down from the Fort where they chained the panther and run the corn for the time until it looks like Niagara Falls by moonlight. I had to come and see the gay laddie bucks in the legislature an' shure, they reminded me when they were discussing the gross production tax on oil, of what Bob Ingersoll said after he delivered a lecture in the Hancock Opera House when Bryan was in his swaddling clothes. The morning after the lecture the Colonel sat in the gallery of the legislature for two hours. When interviewed by a lad from the Austin Statesman as to what he would recommend for improving the technique of the lawyer boys, he said:

"Only two things would be beneficial—death and education."

"And so it is today. I shudder when I think of what a few old-time Standard Oil lobbyists will do to these poor University children that are making laws for a living, while the State is paying for their education!"

"It reminds me of the time when H. H. Rogers was vice-president of the Standard Oil and decided to go into the copper game. Said this wise lad to himself, 'Shure, this is the age of electricity, and copper is becoming as valuable as oil.' Myself and John D. control kerosene, gas, gasoline, and oil. Now, if I get hold of copper that enters so largely into the manufacture of electrical equipment, all I will have to do is completely control the lighting system of the world, will be to place a meter on the sun, and charge everyone somuch per sunbeam."

"No sooner said than done, and as a result some bright New York lawyers landed in Butte, and got an option on the Butte and Boston, the Boston and Montana, and the Marcus Daly properties, which included a smelter in Anaconda, twenty-seven miles from Butte; a railroad that linked the two towns together; some of the greatest hard rock mines in the world; some daily newspapers, and a political party. All for the sum of thirty-nine million dollars, not one dollar of which did they put up, but they agreed to pay this thirty-nine million dollars in ninety days or for-

feit five per cent of that amount.

"Then some more lawyers drew up incorporation papers and named the new company the 'Amalgamated,' capitalized at seventy-five million. Then a high-power publicity campaign was put on, that was so successful, that on the fourth of May, eighteen ninety-nine, when the books were opened for subscription at the Standard Oil Bank, the City National Bank, at twenty-six Broadway, New York, the police had to be called out, and ropes stretched to keep the suckers in line with money in hand, certified checks, treasury bills, and bags of gold to buy this wonderful stock, at one hundred dollars a part, that was soon to go to two hundred.

"For three long days the rush lasted, sixty extra clerks were hired. The money was piled ceiling high in sacks, and at the end of these three days, more than seventy-five million dollars had been paid in. Then a historic meeting occurred upstairs on the second floor of the bank, lawyers of national reputation were present, deeds and checks and vouchers were exchanged, Marcus Daly and his partners were present, and then after an hour's business, they retired one by one leaving only H. H. Rogers and Wm. Rockefeller, then Rogers, his face beaming with joy, walked over the heavily carpeted floor to Rockefeller, grasping him by the hand, slapped him on the back, and shouted:

"WILLIAM, THANK GOD, THIRTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS HAVE I MADE IN ONE HONEST DAY'S WORK!"

"You see, my boy, without putting up one cent he got properties valued at thirty-nine million dollars. He sold them for seventy-five, and then put thirty-six millions in his pocket, or a sum equal to seven hundred and twenty thousand bales of cotton at fifty dollars a bale. That is what I call getting the money."

"But this is not all. His brokers took the stock onto the floor of the stock exchange. They boosted it on \$150 a share, then they washed the stock by a method of fake bidding down to \$33 a share. Rogers and Rockefellers pocketed the difference. Thousands of widows were robbed of their insurance money. Hundreds of business men went bankrupt. The heirs of the suicides thronged the city streets, and Henry Will had done another honest day's work—Thank God!

with a pitying eye on the people of Texas, when I think of their youthful legislature and what is going to happen to these children when the Standard Oil bunch that put over the Amalgamated gets through with them. They are in a tight place at this moment, and I fear for the worst."

"But, Major," I said, as I rose from the settee near the desk, where we had this discussion, "don't you think our legislators have a chance to handle these lobbyists with benefit to the State?"

"Well," said the Major, explosively, "if you will read what Colonel Hu-

Provincial News

In the Legislature during the past week, the debate on the freight rate question was brought to a conclusion when after the committee named for the purpose had failed to agree on a joint resolution, the resolution proposed from the opposition was voted down 42 to 12, and the amendment from the Government benches was carried by the same vote.

On Thursday and Friday a debate proceeded on the wheat board question, the motion offered by Mr. Marshall of the opposition, calling for an explanation as to why the wheat board legislation had not been put into effect, was amended from the government ranks to the effect that every effort should be made to put the legislation into effect for 1923, and urging the continuance of negotiations to that end. Premier Greenfield made a statement respecting the situation.

On Tuesday, W. M. Davidson, the newly elected member for Calgary, was introduced to the House and took his seat on the independent benches.

Bills finally passed to date include the following: Respecting community grazing, the act to confirm the revised statutes of Alberta, the act respecting private grazing associations, the act respecting agricultural societies is also down for third reading.

W. C. Smith, member for Redcliff, has a motion on the order paper urging a searching inquiry into the grain trade of Canada and other exporting countries, and as to more economical methods of handling, transporting and marketing of grain.

Mr. Andrews, of Sedgewick asked for a return to the initial and operating cost of the Sedgewick demonstration farm and the revenue from same.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

Premier Greenfield on Tuesday made a statement to the House concerning the status of the natural resources question. After reviewing negotiations from February last until the present time, Mr. Greenfield referred to the proposal made by the Alberta Government, namely, the turning over of the remaining resources to the province, present subsidy to be waived on condition that the compensation be given for resources alienated from the province for purely federal purposes. The province again agreed to waive all other claims, confining themselves to the 6,400,000 acres alienated just prior to the formation of the province, these lands to be capitalized at a figure agreed upon, and the amount paid to the province over a term of years. Regarding this Mr. Greenfield's statement declares:

"This proposal appeared at that time and still appears to this government to be the basis of settlement which is fair, equitable and sound in principle.

In the meantime the proposal of this government was left to the consideration of the federal government and in November last a further conference was held.

At this conference it was apparent that the proposal submitted by us had not gained in favor with the dominion government and the conference resulted in the following verbal offer being made by Premier King to this government, viz:

To turn over to the government of the province of Alberta the natural resources still unalienated plus the continuation of the present subsidy for three years.

"There is no question that administration of the resources can be carried on more economically by the province than by the dominion.

There is no question that in many ways it would be an advantage to the province to have control of our lands both in the interest of agriculture and coal-mining—the two main industries of the province.

There is some question as to the immediate pecuniary value to the province of the resources, but we feel that the government have a serious responsibility to the people of the province in dealing with this matter.

We are prepared to make every effort toward a settlement, but we must fully protect the interests of the people of the province in doing so.

Phrey's wrote the governor about what happened to him through the same gang in Colorado, you will find that the Sunday School University lawyers have about as much chance as a battle of brains with Standard as a cellophane can when pursued by an asbestos bulldog through the flames of Hell."

CANADIAN BANKER HOLDS FINANCE MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION

A Review of a Recent Book on Banking and Finance in the Dominion.

"For the deplorable condition in which Canada is today our banks are primarily responsible, and it would appear that they are unwilling to permit any other interests to contribute to the work of recovery. It is evident that a public institution being operated for private gain is not likely to accomplish any reform of its own volition. . . The Canadian banker should give serious thought to the business of banking, and reform a system which is vicious in principle, entirely at variance with the ideals of a democratic country, and has proven itself unequal to the solving of our economic problems. There has been too much talk about deflation, and the dire necessity to deflate and contract. The banks of Canada today stand indicted before the business public of blindly, ignorantly and selfishly assisting to bring on the very conditions which they feared."

These are the views of a practical banker of long experience. They are expressed in a book which, by reason of its trenchant criticism of our financial institutions as at present operated, is in indictment of the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance, and its caustic commentary on the Parliamentary methods of a former Minister of Finance, is certain to arrest attention throughout Canada, among farmers and the labor groups, as well as among professional and business men.

"The Commonwealth Bank"

Mr. Baker was for some years a branch manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, and later occupied a position of high responsibility with the Standard Bank of Canada. In 1921, in association with others of repute in the financial world, he applied for a charter for "The Commonwealth Bank of Canada," in which \$2,000,000 of capital was to have been subscribed by United States interests and the balance of \$10,000,000 to be raised by public subscription, pro rata to population, in the various provinces of Canada. The bank was to be controlled upon a new plan, of which details cannot be given in this brief review. Mr. Baker charges, however, that a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation was carried on with a view to defeating the application for a charter, that the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance, whose chairman was a director of one of the great chartered banks, and several of whose other members were bank directors, exercised every effort to prevent the creation of a rival bank, and that a member of the Federal cabinet played a not altogether creditable part in the proceedings. Various devices resorted to with a view to preventing the creation of a rival bank were described. One of these devices was the circulation of a rumor that the men responsible for its organization were "Pro-Germans."

"Useless to Ask For Charter"

Mr. Baker's definition of credit is worth quoting. "What constitutes our medium or medium of exchange, our money of today," he says, "is credit—absolutely nothing else—credit founded on integrity and the ability of human endeavor to produce." This is akin to Douglas' definition of real credit—"as a correct estimate of ability to deliver goods and services as, authority as 'ability to deliver money as, when and where required."

Again, Mr. Baker remarks that the issue of paper money is not unsound, except when it is made necessary by an unwarranted expansion of credit and consequent inflation of prices.

"The gold basis, as it is popularly understood," he says, "is something of a fallacy. The gold supporting the note and locked in the vault has also nothing to do with prices. The gold produced and in circulation or in trade has something to do with them, but in that case it is more nearly a case of a fluctuation in the price or value of gold."

There was a time when it was thought absolutely necessary to maintain certain proportions (of gold to support paper money) and it was thought that if the amount of paper money were increased the nations would become bankrupt. It was said that England could not carry on the war for more than six months, but to the utter confusion of prophets, financial experts and their theories, the war was carried on for years. Our bankers in Canada made prophecy after prophecy regarding that or phase of business, until at last they demonstrated that there was little concerning these conditions of which they knew less than did the men responsible for its organization were "Pro-Germans."

"Useless to Ask For Charter"

The committee reported against the granting of a charter, and the project had to be abandoned.

The author expresses the opinion that "it is absolutely useless to ask Parliament or the Senate for a charter, so long as the Bankers' Association can dictate the decisions of these bodies."

In view of the fact that many daily and weekly papers are carrying anti-protectionist articles giving unquestioned endorsement to the present credit system, it seems highly desirable that equal publicity should be given to the questions raised in this book, in order that the public may pass an unbiased judgement with all the facts before them. Unfortunately only a limited number of copies have as yet been available. It is remarkable how difficulties have been experienced by the author in securing its publication and circulation; it may be possible to give some further information on this matter in a later issue. Mr. Baker remarks in the opening chapter of his book that he himself is by no means independent of financial institutions, that he is in danger of being looked upon as a disturber of the peace, and that his "pelt is likely to be nailed to the barn door as a warning to others to keep off the premises."

Space forbids any account of the underground influences which were set to work, according to the author,

have been so anxious to see prices come down are merely walking for the bottom to be reached in order that we may experience the joys and pleasures of an upward market? Then the turn comes and we start upward, we will not care how high it goes and we shall repeat the same performance exactly, just as though there would not again be a slump."

A "Wantonly Criminal" Course

The forced deflation of the two years (undertaken, it will be remembered, in face of the warning uttered by some of the world's most eminent economists), is described by Mr. Baker as "one of the greatest economic crimes of a century." He adds:

"We have an unjustifiable, wantonly criminal (for either ignorance or intent is criminal) violation of economic laws. . . Nothing can be more obvious to those who study the question, than that our bankers and financiers, through timidity and lack of foresight, thoughtlessly, or with a view to regulate prices of both commodities and labor, did individually and collectively, withdraw money and credit when it was most urgently needed to stem the ebb tide that followed an abnormal flow of business enterprise, endeavor and speculation."

In another passage the author, anticipating the possibility of recovery from present depression, asks:

"But why in Heaven's name should we wait until industry is completely stagnated, until all labor is in the bread line and ready to accept a condition of mediæval slavery for a bite eat? Where has disappeared all the hypocritical claptrap as to labor's share in the direction of industry? Those who advocated it never believed it. Any man who said, 'I think now that my laborers should have a voice in the management of my business,' knew that he did not believe one word he said. It bridged over a difficulty. Now they have labor on the run."

A careful study of this book makes it clear that in this banker's opinion the farmers and labor (as well as many business interests not closely allied with finance) are victims of a common policy, and that these two larger groups have vital interests in common of far greater importance than any minor difficulties.

It is impossible to discuss at length the detailed figures which Mr. Baker presents, in respect to banking operations in Canada, but it may be noted that he considers that, as separate institutions, the banks are "sound" and "individually well-managed," and that Canada may be proud of them in the sense that the country may take pride in "the accomplishment of a captain of industry." In a notable passage he says:

"Banks are quasi-public institutions. The public must use them, as they constitute a monopoly. These joint stock companies have invested of their own money \$129,000,000, and have accumulated when and where required"—"financial credit" being defined by the same authorities from profits \$135,000,000. Therefore they have \$264,000,000 of their own money in the business. This amount would not equal loans outside of Canada, which on June 30th, 1921, were \$320,000,000. Total assets on the same date were \$2,879,000,000. All but \$264,000,000 was the people's money. In other words the public has ten times as much interest in the banking business of our country as the shareholders of the banks and all the money is being controlled by eighteen groups of men. Over half of it is controlled by four groups. Two-thirds is controlled by seven banks. . . Seven men actually control over seventy per cent of the savings of nine million people by the operations of seven machines, which gather their savings from cities, villages and hamlets, consolidating them in seven depositaries, and then these seven men have the power to place the huge sum of one billion three hundred and fifty million dollars wherever it may suit them."

Altogether, the facts and figures and arguments which Mr. Baker presents, at least establish a case for the most thorough public inquiry into the basis, function and control of credit.

W. N. S.

IMPERIAL OIL DOXOLOGY

"Praise John from whom Oil Blessings flow,

Praise all his gushers here below,

Send prizes on this oily host,

Praise Will and John; but John the most.

Amens.

Now is the time to pay your subscription to the Irma Times.

Anglo-American Relations More Friendly And Cordial Than Have Been In Past

The urgent need for continuation of a spirit of friendship and co-operation between Great Britain and the United States, and the importance of Canada's position as the keystone of that friendship, were points emphasized by Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador at Washington, and other distinguished speakers at the annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York.

"The relations between Great Britain and the United States are more friendly and cordial than ever they have been in the past," declared Sir Auckland.

"This was a fortunate condition for the other nations of the world, it pointed out, for upon the unity and co-operation of the English-speaking nations very largely depended the future of the world."

"The world is too far from stable to stand any more shocks," Sir Auckland continued. "Things have gone so fast to allow us to sit idly by and say, 'all will come out all right,' and pay no further attention to what is going on. The fundamental essence of civilization is the spiritual life of the people. Today, in some parts of the world, the spiritual life seems to have grown feebly. Unless a change comes it will be but a short time, as history measures times, until the fabric of civilization will crumble."

"I believe with all my heart and

soul that the people of our nation, those of the British Commonwealth and the United States, are now called to a great mission. In our country the spiritual life is still strong. Through the advice and encouragement of the English-speaking peoples hopes may be brought to the peoples who feel that the world is crumbling around them."

"The choice before us is simple.

Friendship and co-operation—take it or leave it! Take it and the world will come back to prosperity and happiness. Refuse it, and the process of crumbling we have already seen in the world will extend, extend."

Sir Auckland said his friendship and co-operation was not advocated for any selfish reasons, or for any national benefit.

In a brief reference to the British debt funding mission, declared that while it was impossible for him to discuss the work of that body, he was more optimistic now than ever before that the world would be crowned with success. The British representatives, he said, were carrying back to England a most profound impression of the courtesy and appreciation which had been shown them in the United States.

Right Hon. Sir George Foster, retired Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, sketched the present position of the British Empire, which, he declared, "at the end of a hundred years' of expansion and development, is more powerful, more united, than ever before."

Sir George predicted that the tide of emigration and the flow of capital from the Old Country would more and more be diverted to the British dominions instead of going "to build up alien nationalities and to develop estates other than her own."

"The history of the relations between Canada and the United States," said Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson administration, "is already written in our unfortified frontiers and in the peace and goodwill which has existed for more than a century. While Canada is British to the core, it has a large tincture of American sympathy, and we claim the respect of our Canadian brothers because we, Americans to the core, are filled with respect for Great Britain and the dominions and their stamp of respect throughout the world for every effort they make for civilization and justice."

Giving Her Debtors

Enormous Financial Burden Being Carried by Great Britain

Let us consider the situation. We have to pay our enormous debt of \$356,000,000 to the United States, more than four times the indemnity which France had to pay Germany in 1871, and immensely more than defeated Germany has yet paid for reparations.

At the same time we are to lose all that Germany owes us for reparations. We are to forego the £265,000,000 of debt which Russia owes us, and the £534,000,000 which France owes us, and the £503,000,000 which Italy owes us; and yet we are to provide a large amount of money for loans to Europe. We are to do all this with a million and a half unemployed, with most of our blast furnaces extinguished, with our shipyards silent, with our works and factories closed or running short time, with our farms going out of cultivation, because the present burden of taxation is too heavy for industry, and all in order that Germany may be placed in funds and "put on her feet." The willing British horse would not merely be overloaded—it is that already; it would be literally crushed. The scheme is impracticable, because it could not be carried through without making not Germany, but Great Britain bankrupt.—From the London Daily Mail.

Poultry In Saskatchewan

Estimated that Province Has Over Nine Million Head of Poultry

During the last year farmers in Saskatchewan have realized about \$1,353,000 from the sale of poultry and about \$4,016,184 from the sale of eggs. It is estimated that Saskatchewan has 2,250,000 head of poultry, allowing approximately 84 birds per farm, the number of farms being 110,000. Recently nine carloads of eggs were shipped from the province to England by the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, and experts pronounced the eggs to be excellent.

Compulsory Interest

"The boss offered me an interest in the business today."

"He did?"

"Yes, he said that if I didn't take an interest pretty soon he'd fire me."

Kansas City, Mo.

Why Wheat Prices Held European Countries Reverting to System of Bartering

The unusual happened in the marketing of the wheat crop this past season. Prices were at their lowest as the first of the crop was marketed and then, as the volume increased, instead of prices dropping, they not only held, but actually rose to higher levels. To ourselves and many others the situation was one we could not understand and was almost without a parallel. We have, since learned some of the reasons for this unusual condition in the markets and the factors involved tend to make us more hopeful for the future.

Prior to the harvesting of our crop it was generally known among importing countries, particularly Great Britain, that we would harvest a large crop. It was also known that outside of Great Britain the exchange situation was such that these countries could buy but little wheat. The advices received from importers in Great Britain were to the effect that they could see little hope for buying any large quantities of our grain for re-export on account of the financial situation in Europe, despite the fact that Europe needed our wheat. They said that we would offer 150,000,000 bushels of wheat to them in a period when their requirements at the outside would be less than 50,000,000 bushels and they could see nothing but a big slump in wheat prices.

However, what was really happening and what these importers knew was that the British Government was financing an organization for the import and export of all commodities in which British trade was interested. Just as there are grain exchanges in Britain, so is there a fruit exchange, a raw cotton exchange and a dozen others all of huge importance in the amount of money involved. Even the stocks exchange involves a trade running into tens of millions of pounds sterling. It was the bringing of all these organizations together that effected the movement of our wheat overseas at steadily advancing prices. What actually happened was a return to the old system of barter of trade. Several million bushels of wheat would be re-exported from Britain to Germany or diverted without re-shipping and instead of being paid for in marks it was paid for in dye stuffs of which Britain needs huge supplies. Likewise shipments went to Greece amounting to near 10,000,000 bushels and olives were taken in return. These are only instances of what kept up all fall and is still going on. The people of Europe must have bread and when their money has become valueless they have reverted to a system of barter. Apparently the business men of Great Britain with their keen foresight and knowledge of their market have grasped the opportunity of making Great Britain the clearing house in this rejuvenated system of barter.—Farmers' Advocate.

They Make Me

Feel Stronger

What Tonby Bay Lady Says About Dodd's Kidney Pills

Mrs. N. Espeland Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills

Tonby Bay Lady (Special)—"I have been troubled with my kidneys for years, but since I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills my health has greatly improved. I never have to take them occasionally now."

This statement is made by Mrs. Espeland here.

Her kidney trouble has come to occupy such a prominent place in the family medicine chest is that so many of the ordinary everyday ills come from sick kidneys. Bladder, urinary troubles, diabetes, backache and heart disease can all be traced directly or indirectly to sick kidneys.

Ask your neighbor if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the best remedy for sick kidneys.

Her Bright Idea

Hab—What are you doing with your cheque book?

Wife—I'm signing all the blank cheques, so that if anyone steals one he won't be able to forge my name to it.—Boston Transcript.

Watow, China, where thousands were killed by the recent typhoon, manufactures each year eight million pounds of potato starch by a very primitive process.



WESTERN EDITORS



A. Babington, Editor and Proprietor of 'The Moon', Melfort, Sask.

London Times Urges Imperial Conference In View Of The European Situation

The London Times, discussing the need for holding an imperial conference at an early date, in view of the grave situation of European affairs at present when peace in Europe hangs by a thread, says decisions may be taken at the conference which will affect the life and prosperity of every citizen of the Empire.

"It is therefore essential," the Times continues, "that the decisions should express the unified views of the constituent nations of the British Commonwealth. Those bound by the consequences of the policy adopted should share in its determination. The war-time practice of frequent personal consultation between the Premiers of the Empire was renewed at the Imperial Conference in 1921. It is to further meetings of the kind that the people of the Empire must look for fixing broad lines of imperial foreign policy.

"The British Government's procedure of keeping the Dominions informed on current developments doubtless will become permanent. A consequence of the successful conclusion of the present compromise is frequent meetings of the premiers in conference, without which a united policy of the Empire is unsatisfactory. This necessity is greater than ever at a time of unsettlement and crisis."

"Therefore, on all ground it is urgently important to the British Commonwealth that the Premiers' Conference meet in 1923."

Reconstructed Nature

They stood in an art gallery in front of a cubist painting said to represent a landscape.

"What do you think of it?" one asked.

"It's a horrid example," said the other, of how nature would look if some people had their way about it."

The man who is constantly disappointed in other is likely to be a disappointing fellow himself.

Germany Must Pay

"Attack Upon Defenceless People" Is "Whine of Beaten Bully"

"A cruel attack upon a defenceless people, is the way Wilhelm Cuno, German Chancellor, describes French action on the Rhine. Coming from the nation which eight years ago marched in arrogant cruelty over the bleeding body of little defenceless Belgium, leaving blood and ashes and anguish in its wake, it is but the whine of a beaten bully."

One but needs to go back to 1870, when France lay crushed and bleeding, with a pitilessness and a severity almost without parallel, made her pay to the last franc. Nor was it then a case of reparations, the exacting of payment from France for things which France had destroyed; it was purely a crushing indemnity, a tribute from vanquished to conqueror, a German attempt to crush France and enrich Germany by a policy of naked robbery.

Memory of that act, coupled with the thought of what German did in the war, and an almost certain knowledge of what she might now be doing had she been victorious, ought to forbid sentimental nonsense about French tyranny over the defenceless people of Germany.—Ottawa Journal.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Bright's Disease, Jaundise, Gravel, Back, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Nephritis, Uremia, Calculus, Induration, Female Complaints, Debility, Heart, Liver, Skin, &c., &c. Bright's Disease, Nervousness and other troubles, and diseases caused by deranged kidneys, are easily treated by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Liver Remedy, standard for fifty years. Your dealer has it; insist on the genuine.

**WARNER'S
SAFE
REMEDIES**

TORONTO, ONT.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

WILL FIND

Farm Help for Western Farmers

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian Farmers and help to meet their pressing needs, the Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to utilize its widespread organization to provide such help from a number of sources.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway will now receive and arrange to fill applications for male and female farm help to be supplied from Great Britain and Ireland, and from the United States, and to which countries the Company has representatives who have farmed in and are familiar with Western Canadian conditions and who are now in touch with men and women who are willing to come to Canada.

THE GOVERNMENTS of the countries above mentioned have expressed their willingness to aid the emigration of this class of their peoples. In order to assist the company in finding suitable farm help, the farmer at the proper time and with a clear understanding of the requirements and obligations of each, a printed "Application for Help" form has been prepared which can be obtained from any C.P.R. Station Agent or office listed below.

The Company will make no charge to the farmer for this service, nor will the farmer be required to pay any expenses in connection with his travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strict confidence, includes the name and address of the farmer, whether male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

WINNIPEG—T. S. Ashken, General Agricultural Agent, C.P.R.
EDMONTON—J. W. Garrow, Land Agent, C.P.R.
SASKATOON—W. J. Garrow, Land Agent, C.P.R.
CALGARY—J. W. Garrow, Land Agent, C.P.R.
VANCOUVER—E. J. Semmens, Trav. Industrial Agent, C.P.R.

Department of Colonization and Development
Canadian Pacific Railway

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all.



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache
Toothache Neuralgia
Earache Lumbago
Rheumatism
Neuritis
Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Drugs, Aspirin is the trade mark registered in Canada by Bayer Manufactures of Montréal, Inc., of Solingen, Germany. While it is well known that Bayer means Bayer—manufacture, to assist the public against imitation, the name of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

BUY A FARM

While Land is Cheap

THE IRMA DISTRICT OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN WISHING GOOD GRAIN OR STOCK FARMS

Good soil, the finest grass in Alberta, plenty of good water, good railway accommodation, English speaking settlers, land values that are bound to increase. Irma is situated on the Canadian National Railway, (G. T. P. Division), one hundred and ten miles southeast of Edmonton, has the best prospects of large oil and gas developments in the province, three elevators, three general stores, two lumber yards, Bank of Montreal branch, butcher shop, stock yards, hardware store, garage, barber shop, public and high school, church, one of the most modern creameries in the province and every business needed to make a good live town. Irma has long been noted for the excellent quality of grain and cattle raised on its farms. The grand champion shorthorn steer at the recent show held at Guelph, Ont., was from J. G. Clark & Sons farm near Irma. Following are a few listings of farms near Irma. If you are in a position to buy a good farm, either for an investment or future home, come to Irma and look these over. For further particulars write to Irma Farm Exchange, Irma, Alberta.

Listing No. 1—\$1000.00 cash, balance easy terms, 160 acres, good heavy soil, surface rolling, with good bluffs. One mile from school, four miles from Irma, good wire fence, 30 acres have been broken, watered by good slough. Price \$15.00 per acre.

Listing No. 2—\$2500.00 cash, balance arranged, 320 acres, 100 acres ready to crop, good four room house, stable for 40 head of stock, garage, good well, heavy black loam clay subsoil, all fenced, with woven wire, half mile from Irma, an ideal dairy farm. Price per acre \$22.00.

Listing No. 3—\$1000.00 cash, balance easy terms, 160 acres, two miles from school, four miles from Jarow, seven miles from Irma, fence and cross fenced, 30 acres broken, four room frame house, small barn, good well, plenty of open range. Price per acre \$15.00.

Listing No. 4—\$600.00 Cash, balance arranged on easy terms, just the place for a nice poultry or dairy farm, 55 acres heavy soil, 30 acres broke balance nearly all open pasture, fenced and cross fenced, good well, three room house, 14 x 30 feet with 8 x 12 ft leanto, frame barn 16 x 26. Tool barn 16 x 32 feet, granary 6 x 14 ft, good hen house 12 x 20 ft. Price per acre \$12.00. 2 1/2 miles from Irma.

Listing No. 5—\$2500.00 cash, balance arranged at 6 per cent, 160 acres, 40 acres broken, good well, plastered house, barn 16 x 24 for six horses, good soil, only 3 1/2 miles from Irma, a big snap at \$15.00 per acre.

Listing No. 6—\$2,500.00 cash, 160 acres, well improved, good soil, 50 acres broken, all fenced, good well, barn 14x16 with upstairs, barn 32x40 good loft, school one mile, two and a half miles from Irma. Price per acre \$35.00.

Listing No. 7—\$500.00 Cash, balance arranged at 6 per cent, 160 acres, 40 acres broken, good well, plastered house, barn 16 x 24 for six horses, good soil, only 3 1/2 miles from Irma, a big snap at \$15.00 per acre.

The Canada Colonization Association, Limited, are looking for good raw and improved farm land for intending settlers. I have accepted an agency with this Company and will be pleased to discuss their plan with any land owner in the Irma District. If you want to sell now is the time to get busy. Come in and talk it over.

Irma Farm Exchange
Irma, Alberta

PRECIOUS SECRETS REVEALED—

Wonderful Book tells how to attain Longevity and Prosperity and to ensure Domestic Happiness and lifelong Bliss, and Healthy Offspring.

No more groping—no more hoping! Mystery and conjecture changed to light and truth—Past theories brought to naught. Genuine knowledge relating to the Law of production and determination of sex, so long hidden from mankind, has at last been unearthed and is now yours to utilize for your own benefit.

"Science of Life"

SECRETS OF HINDU SEX PHYSIOLOGY

The result of long research and much labor delving into ancient Sanskrit writings, the sacred teachings of Hindu Rishis, whose devotion to philosophy imbued them with divine knowledge, which revealed to them the Science of Life and Mysteries of Sex.

With this book disappointments in Love become things of past. 1st Edition sold within a month. 2nd Edition—50,000 copies just out. Book your orders To-day with remittance to avoid disappointment as the demand is very great.

Price: Each book nicely bound 72c. Three Copies \$2. Six copies \$3.84. Twelve Copies \$7.40 Post Free.

THE MYSTIC CHARM COMPANY

Hindu Secrets Publ. Dept.

123, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

The most remarkable work of our time. A book for those who want to know and should know. An infallible guide for the married and those about to marry.

Size 1 1/2 x 5ins. 230 pages, over 50 illustrations. Contains original Sanskrit texts with lucid, easily understandable English renderings, together with highly interesting chapters on the Ancient Hindu Sciences of Palmistry and Physiognomy.

WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough is at times a serious and even fatal disease. In Canada it is most prevalent in February and March. It causes more than twice as many deaths as scarlet fever and more than three-fourths as many as diphtheria, though both scarlet fever and diphtheria are generally considered to be far more serious than whooping cough.

This disease is rarely fatal except when complicated by pneumonia which often develops after the height of severity of the symptoms of whooping cough has passed.

The disease is frequent in children under five years of age, and rather unusual in children beyond the age of twelve. It is highly contagious and an attack practically gives life-long immunity.

The disease is conveyed by contact with someone suffering from the disease, possibly in a mild or unrecognized form.

The most dangerous period, so far as imparting the disease to others is concerned, is in the early stages, though cases may remain a menace for a month or more from the onset.

The fact that the disease is so very common is the best evidence that control is difficult. About all that health authorities can do is to exclude cases from schools and public places, and all that the individual can do is to avoid association with cases of whooping cough. These simple rules, however, avail little in practice on account of the difficulty of recognizing the disease early, or of recognizing the mild cases.

Parents may aid in the control of the disease by regarding coughing by their children with suspicion and by keeping them out of school and away from other children until the nature of the affection has been established.

It is highly important to keep whooping cough sufferers away from infants as a large proportion of the fatalities in whooping cough are in the first two years of life.

A vaccine against whooping cough is in rather extensive use, but its value is not well established—Canadian Red Cross.

EXERCISING WORK HORSES

In parts of the West where good grass is available and where it has not been pastured closely during the summer, horses, if turned out in the autumn in fairly good condition, take care of themselves throughout the winter and come out in the spring in splendid condition for hard work. From the results one would judge that such conditions are ideal for wintering horses. Let us examine a very common artificial condition in contrast to this where horses are kept in hot, low ceilinged, unventilated stables and perhaps blanketed and often times not even allowed out to water for fear of taking cold. They come out in the spring fat and glossy but soft and unable to stand hard work and subject to disease and especially to colic and pneumonia.

Now evidently what a horse requires are feed, fresh air and exercise. There are very few places left in the West where he can find his own feed during the winter, and in supplying him feed we are prone to overlook his need of fresh air and exercise. If it can be remembered that low temperatures do not hurt him if he is sheltered from the wind and that plenty of exercise is a fairly safe insurance against many ills then we have the problem of wintering solved.

At the Experimental Station at Rostheron the horses are fed in the stable what oat straw or hay they will eat up clean morning or evening and in addition half a gallon of mixed oats and bran. After breakfast they are turned out into a large field and left there for the day despite cold or storm. They are brought back to the stable for their evening meal and left there for the night. The stable is cold but well ventilated. The horses are always in good mettle for the are always in good mettle in the spring.

It is significant that there is not a horse blanket on the Experimental Station.

A SERMON

Six days a week the Devil works—Works overtime on Sunday, And then he's ready once again To start anew on Monday. So if all evil you would shun,

And keep your conscience level, You must begin at early morn And work just like the Devil.

The Lord loves a cheerful giver, it is said, but everybody loves a cheerful payer.

A Tofield man has a wonderful cow according to the following notice that appeared in the paper of that town: "Full blooded cow for sale, giving milk, three tons of hay, a lot of chickens and two gloves."

DR. S. R. MCGREGOR

Physician and Surgeon
Day and night calls at office
back of Drug Store.

IRMA L.O.L. NO. 2066

Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

F. W. Watkinson, W. M.
F. A. Kellar, R. S.
G. B. Sawyer, F. S.

H. W. LOVE
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

MAP OF IRMA OIL FIELD
showing locations of wells, elevations, etc., mailed to any address for \$1.00.
McKAY TURNER CO.,
514 Tegler Block, Edmonton.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEP-TORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER
BARRISTERS - SOLICITORS
NOTARIES
Money to Loan—Fire and
Life Insurance Written

Main St. - - - Irma, Alta.

S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86

Wainwright :: Alberta

Edmonton Rubber Stamp
Co., Ltd.
Makers of
RUBBER STAMPS & SEALS

10118—102nd St. Edmonton

PURVIS & PILGRIM
Barristers and Solicitors
General Insurance
MONEY TO LOAN

Irma, - - - Alberta

IRMA POOL ROOM
and
BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOES, CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. A. HEDLEY
PROPRIETOR.

SELKIRK
HOTEL
EDMONTON
Robt. McDonald, Prop

Rates:
Single \$1.50 to \$3. day.
Double \$2.50 to \$4. day.

Right in the heart of the City. All large Retail Stores and Theatres near the SELKIRK.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Fresh Killed Beef & Pork

BACON

Fresh Smoked every week.
35c pr lb. by the Piece.

Smoked Jowls 20c.
Cooked Meat, Dill Pickles
PIGS BOUGHT ANY DAY.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.
Irma, Alberta.



A Little Talk on Lumber

—at this time may prove the means of saving you much money. First of all, bear in mind that only good lumber—sound and clear—will prove satisfactory. That's the kind we handle—all good—every board. If you'll compare our stock and prices with others we'll get your order.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

Dirt Cheap Lumber

We have a car of off-grade lumber on hand that we will sell in whole or part for cash at far less than cost.

This Offer Holds for Thirty Days Only.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

"Pioneer Lumber Dealers"
T. H. FLEMING, Manager.
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

IRMA TIMES

The Alberta Oil Gazette

Irma, Alberta, Canada

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers.

Special Clubbing Offer good only till Feb. 24th

By special arrangements with the publishers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, the Free Press Prairie Farmer, the Canadian Power Farmer, or Motor in Canada, we are enabled to give all subscribers within fifty miles of Irma, three papers for the price of one or will give all five for three dollars per year.

IRMA TIMES,
FAMILY HERALD & WEEKLY STAR,
CANADIAN POWER FARMER,
(All for \$2.00 per year.)
IRMA TIMES
FREE PRESS PRAIRIE FARMER,
CANADIAN POWER FARMER,
(All for \$2.00 per year.)
"Motor in Canada" may be substituted for Canadian Power Farmer in either list.
Send all Subscriptions to IRMA TIMES, Irma, Alta.

LARSON'S STORE

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST."

Seeds Seeds Seeds

Now is the time for you to start selecting your
"FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS"

We have just received a Full Assortment of
McKenzies and Ferry's government tested Seeds
of which you can purchase here thus saving you
the trouble of sending away for same.

GROCERIES

\$1.00 North-West Soda Biscuits 85c
Lamp and Lantern Glasses 15c
Mistland Logonberries 3 Pkts for \$1.00
Seedless Raisins 6 lbs. for \$1.00
Pink Salmon, Tails 3 Cans for 50c, 6 for \$1.00 (Big Horn Brand)	
Libby's Grated Hawaiian Pine Apple 30c a Tin	
Newhall Pine Apple Sliced 40c per Tin
Plums, Heavy Syrup (Royal City Brand) 20c tin-	

Butterick Fashions

Now you, yourself can make the kind of Spring Clothes you always had to buy. Look through the New Butterick Spring Quarterly when in the store, you will find just the style that will be sure to please your individual tastes. Orders taken for all Butterick Patterns with Deltor here. Monthly fashion sheets given Free.

CASH SYSTEM

Ginghams Ginghams Ginghams

As the Spring Time approaches one thinks of those delightful, fresh, crisp frocks which are so easily made from Gingham and Organdie.

At the Store you will find an excellent assortment of Imported English Ginghams. Comes in splendid Color Combinations. Varied designs in plain and assorted colors. 27 to 36 ins. Price 20c Yd and up.

The Store of Courtesy,
for your Money.
Service, and Value

T. A. LEDIN, Manager

Alberta's Premier Jewelers
MAKE US YOUR JEWELRY HEADQUARTERS
WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,
CUT GLASS, FANCY JEWELRY, CLOCKS, ETC.
SEND US YOUR WATCH & JEWELRY REPAIRS
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP, QUICK SERVICE

H. B. Kline & Sons Ltd
10069 Jasper Ave.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

DERMAN'S DRUG STORE, Local Agents

SWAP

Advertisements under this heading
will be inserted free for two weeks
for any subscriber, limit 50 words for
each advertisement.

WANT ADS.

IMPOUNDED—One two year old
red and white steer, white markings
on face, branded indistinctly on left
shoulder.—George Grant, Poundkeeper
W.N. 1-4 Sec. 24-46-10.

FOR SALE—3 Registered Hereford
Bulls one year old. "All from good
big stock. They cannot be beaten in
the ring. For particulars apply to A.
G. Walker, Delacour, Alta. 39-43-C.

WANTED TO BUY—A few good
fresh milk cows—see J. R. Love,
Irra.

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING
attachment, fits any sewing machine.
Price \$2.50. Personal cheque 10c
extra. Star Sales Agency, Box 122, Re-
gina, Sask.

FOR SALE—SEED WHEAT—Ruby
wheat grown from registered seed.
Graded extra No. 1 seed by Can. Seed
Growers Ass'n. Germination 98 per cent.
Price \$1.50 per bushel.—A. R.
Harper, S.E. 20-46-8-with, Irra, Alta.
43-7.C.

WANTED—Few loads of good
hay.—J. R. Love.

Registered Berkshire or Tanworth
Pigs. Also Rose Comb Black Minor-
ca Cockerels. J. N. C. Seton, Irra,
Phone 308 42-6-P.

OIL LANDS IN IRMA DISTRICT

FOR SALE

10,000 Acres of Good Agricultural
Lands in Townships 47
and 48 in Ranges 10 and 11, for
sale on easy terms.

Lease of Oil Rights Included.
One section might be worth
more than we are asking for
the entire block.

Write for particulars.

**C. F. Stone
LTD.**

Box 227 Vermilion, Alta.

It is Hard to Know—

—JUST HOW TO MAKE ENDS MEET
in time of financial depression, but one
thing you can do is to have your car put
in shape for a good year and not have to
pay until the car is delivered in April.

WATCH this Space

--for a Real Bargain and
Something Worthwhile Given
Free.

E. L. Elford IRMA

When in Calgary Stop at —

The
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
"THE HOUSE OF COMFORT"

Free Bus. Free Telephone Fire Proof
Rates — \$1 \$1.50 and \$2. With bath \$2 & \$2.50

226 — 9th Ave. East.

Quality Merchandise :.

Have You Thought of Your Spring Sewing Yet?

—It is Quite a Help to Get Your House Dresses, Aprons, Children's Dresses, Etc., Done in the Winter Months, before the rush of spring work brings everything on at once.

—With this thought in mind we have a Loverly Range of NEW GINGHAMS here for your approval.

CANADIAN GINGHAMS — In the Newest Plaids, Plain Colors, and Stripes. These are Good Quality Cloths, and Good Washers. They come in 28 - 32 - 34 inch widths and are excellent value at 20c to 40c a yard.

WASHWELL GINGHAMS — These are the very Highest Grade of Silk Finish English Ginghams. Fine almost Mercerized finish. Guaranteed Fast Colors. They are full 36in. wide and the Genuine "Washwell" is stamped on each yard of the Selvedge. Sale agency for this famous line. Let us show them to you.

House of Hobberlin

The New Spring Samples of this Guaranteed Made to Measure Clothing are here. The cloths this year are extra nice and the price is Reasonable. See us about your New Spring Suit.

DRY GOODS SPECIALS

Men's Heavy Pure Wool Combs.	Reg. \$3.95 Now \$2.95
Heavy Union Blankets,	Reg. \$6.50, Now \$4.95
Boys' Wool Sweater, Reg. \$1.50, Now 95c
Boys' Wool Sweater, Reg. \$2.00, Now \$1.45
Woman's Spats, Reg. \$1.75	Now 95c
Men's Caps, Reg. \$3. Now \$1.95	
Men's Caps, Reg. \$2. Now \$1.25	

Mens Sweaters

We have a few Sweaters left in Mens. These are our Very Finest Quality Pure Botany Wool Sweaters that sold as high as \$10.00. If in need of a Sweater call and see us. All going at Factory Cost.

J. C. McFarland & Co.

Main Street

Mr. Scott of the Alberta branch of the Red Cross spent Wednesday in Irma.

Mr. Dave Ambler returned Tuesday night after spending six weeks at Victoria, B. C.

The Farmers Mutual Lumber Co. will have a car of Headlight Coal on track early next week.

Car load of off grade lumber suitable for certain purposes, at less than present cost. Imperial Lumber Co.

Mrs. Storm, of Androssin, has accepted the position of teacher at the Coal Springs school.

If you need barn plank or dimension stock, haul it out when the snow is on the ground. From the Imperial Lumber Co. at a real bargain.

Mrs. A. Fluelling who has had a position with one of the Wainwright stores for nearly a year has returned to her home at Irma.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Loss have been spending the last week with friends at Delacour and Calgary.

Mr. J. Conden has returned to Irma after spending a couple of weeks at Edmonton.

For thirty days only the Imperial Lumber Co. is selling special lumber at far less than present cost. It will pay you to inspect it.

Mr. F. W. Watkinson left on Wednesday morning to attend the County Orange Lodge district meeting being held at Holden Wednesday night. Delegates were expected from all the lodges between Tofield and Chauvin.

A very successful masquerade ball was held in the Larson Hall last Wednesday and a most enjoyable time is reported. A great variety of costumes were in evidence.

The Imperial Lumber Co. has a car of off-grade lumber on hand selling for cash at far less than cost.

A petition is being circulated on behalf of Mr. Myers who is serving time at Fort Saskatchewan for being implicated in the operation of a still north of Irma last summer. Mr. Myers' neighbors and friends believe he has learned a lesson and are endeavoring to have him released in time to put the crop on his farm in the spring.

Mr. W. Matheson received a message Wednesday that Mrs. Jackson, mother of Mr. Matheson had passed away at her home at Hardisty. Mrs. Jackson was one of the old-timers at Strawberry Plains where they home-steamed some years ago but moved to Hardisty on account of Mrs. Jackson's health which we understand has been poor for some time. No particulars have arrived as to when the funeral will be held but we presume it will be before the Times is delivered.

WEDDING BELLS

A quiet wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents Mr. and Mrs. T. Derman, Wednesday morning, February 14th, when Mr. Wilfred Peel, of Sandford Dean, Sask. was united in marriage to Miss Doris Derman, Rev. G. H. Elliott officiating.

Besides the bride's parents and sister Miss Eva Derman there was only a few of the neighbors present including Mrs. G. H. Elliott, Mrs. Tucker, Miss I. Fenton and Mr. and Mrs. Thorp.

After a sumptuous wedding breakfast the bride and groom prepared to depart on the 10 o'clock train for the east but unfortunately the train was somewhat late which gave the young folks of the town a chance to gather at the station to see the happy couple off on their honeymoon trip. The happy couple intend making their future home at Sandford Dean, Sask.

NEW POSTMASTER

After several months waiting Mrs. Knudson has received the appointment of Postmaster in Irma in place of Mrs. E. J. Armstrong who sent in her resignation to the Department early last fall.

Mrs. Knudson is an old resident of the district and her appointment will be appreciated by most of the patrons of the office. We understand that Miss Clark who has been assistant with Mrs. Armstrong and who has so ably handled the office since she left, will continue with Mrs. Knudson in the office.

THE RIGHT KIND OF ADVERTISEMENTS

An ad that will sell goods is the kind of an ad which merchants must have if advertising is to be profitable.

A famous advertising man in recent talk to newspapermen said that any merchant, if he wanted to, could obtain the secret of success from mail-order house catalogues.

He said "These catalogues are the result of careful study and long experience. They sell goods and if an advertiser does not do it, it is a failure.

Consequently, if a merchant wishes to sell his goods he might very well copy the form which has been worked out by the mail order houses."

Three things are outstanding in mail-order catalogues advertising: The name of the thing to be sold, usually with a picture. A brief but complete description of the article. The price.

Put these things in an ad about any means of selling goods he might very well copy the form which has been worked out by the mail order houses." At any rate it is worth while to get a mail-order catalogue and see how the mail-order houses do it.

MID-WINTER SHOWER

Tuesday night with the thermometer hovering around thirty degrees below zero, most of the ladies of Irma experienced one of the most pleasant showers they have had for many a day.

It was not the kind we expect on a cloudy summer day, but the kind we nearly always have when one of the popular young ladies of our district decides to leave her happy home and launch out on the sea of matrimony.

The occasion of this mid-winter shower was the announcement, Monday morning of the coming marriage of Miss Doris Derman, to Mr. Wilfred Peel, of Sandford Dean, Sask. for Wednesday morning. Miss Derman and her parents managed to keep the coming event secret till some time Monday when in some way the secret got out and the many friends of the bride got busy and arranged with Mrs. Elliott to invite the popular bride-to-be to her house for a farewell visit Tuesday evening.

On her arrival the house was quiet, but as soon as she entered she found nearly every lady in Irma assembled in the two rooms which were handsomely decorated for the occasion. A large array of useful presents were on display in one of the rooms and after the excitement of the sudden surprise had subsided refreshments were served and all joined in wishing Miss Doris a long and happy journey thereof.

Among the presents were the following: Berry set from Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Elliott, Cream set from Mr. and Mrs. F. Higgins, Cut glass dish from Mr. and Mrs. Graydon, Cut glass dish from Miss Clark, Silver spoon from Mr. and Mrs. Thorp, crumb brush and tray from Mrs. Tate and Miss Fluelling, Berry bowl from Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Matheson, community table spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, community berry spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, community sugar spoon from Miss Bullock, silver tea spoons from Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, china fruit jar from Mr. and Mrs. Price Jones, embroidered table set from Mr. and Mrs. Elford, enamel roasting pan from Mr. and Mrs. Fenton, chinaware from Mrs. Graham, sideboard scuttle from Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss Allen, & Miss Fluelling, fancy towels & linens from Mr. and Mrs. Watkinson, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Jones, Miss Taylor and Miss Lemon, cut glass & silver butter dish from Mr. and Mrs. Strang, Regina, Sask.

Three horses were killed on the railway track last Saturday night just west of Irma. So far the owners had not been located. They consisted of one black mare with white markings, one bay mare with some white, and one bay geld one or two years old.



HIDDEN GOLD

BY WILDER ANTHONY

Canadian Rights Arranged With Publishers, F. D. Goodrich Co., 265 King St. West, Toronto.

(Continued)

CHAPTER V.

Treachery

Overjoyed at the prospect of a peaceful solution of the problem which confronted him, Wade had walked rapidly toward the hotel, happy in the thought of meeting Helen Rexhill.

Whether he loved her with the single-mindedness of a man who should feel toward his future wife, he was not sure; but he was certain that he did not love any one else. The idea of love in connection with Dorothie had never occurred to him; she was too young, too innocent, too like Helen, to believe the romance of his life, fostered in other years by the distinct preference she had shown for him. At one time, there had been reported "enamored" and "loved," the word had never actually passed between them, many things more significant than speech had contributed to the warm regard which they felt for each other. There had been a remarkable absence of heart interest, feeling, and on numerous occasions she had verged on unromanticism in barring her moods to Wade, in a way that made him realize that she had beenqueathed to fashion, and perhaps to advantage of, than he had been to.

Now, the knowledge that she was close at hand, and that he might see her at any moment, caused his heart to beat rapidly. If to do so she had been forced to him, he would have been, and this warmth had been the one thing needful to make her physically captivating. Only when some vital change impeded a young man liked to distinguish in the sensations of his body and the cravings of his soul, and no such vital exigency had as yet appeared in Wade's life. He wondered if she was as beautiful as ever, and longed to see such beauty, to lack of ardor in his recent letters to her, lest he should now be repaid in kind. He wanted to be received upon the old, delicious footing, with her in his arms, and her lips trembling before his.

There were dozens of men in Washington and New York who would almost have bartered their souls for such privilege, and Gordon Wade had not been among them. He had no passionate yearning. He was enough of a man to put the thought aside, pending his interview with the Senator, whom this was his first purpose. He felt sure that if Senator Rexhill could be moved to interest in Crawling Water affairs, his influence would be potent enough to secure redress for the caterer. If to do so he had been so happy.

"We're changing our ways, and will be in shortly," the big man exclaimed. "I'm mighty glad to see you, Gordon. Only this morning we were talking of looking you up. How about you? Sit down, my boy, sit down."

"Senator," Wade began, after they had exchanged commonplaces for a few moments. "Glad as I am to see you, on the other hand, I'm afraid that I'm in behalf of my friends, who have not yet had the pleasure of meeting you. Your arrival in Crawling Water could not possibly have been more opportune. You have come just in time to save us, most likely."

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

Chew your food well, then use WRIGLEY'S to aid digestion. It also keeps the teeth clean, breath sweet, appetite keen.

The Great Canadian Sweetmeat



D36

FOR BETTER DIGESTION

W. N. U. 1947

from an internecine strife which might have ruined us all. I was more glad than I can tell you to learn that you were here."

"Indeed, Gordon? I—I am much interested. Perhaps you will tell me."

While Wade succinctly sketched the situation, the Senator nervously toyed with his eye-glasses, now and then lifting his double chin from the eminence of his cigar, only to let the mass of flesh settle again in inertness. He thought rapidly. Moran had not divulged the fact that he, the Senator, was concerned in the Crawling Water enterprise. Certainly, Moran had done very well in that, and Rexhill almost wished that he had been less precipitate in coming to Crawling Water. If he had stayed in the East, his complicity in the affair might possibly have been disclosed to the very end. He hastily considered the advisability of remaining under cover; but now that he was on the ground he decided that he had better take his stand, and go right at least as he could be so. He could prove awkward in the event of subsequent investigation, if he should be made to appear in the guise of a desperate conspirator.

So, when at last Wade neared the end of his resume of the situation, Rexhill permitted an unobtrusive smile to overspread his countenance. At the last, he even chuckled.

"It's remarkable, amazing. No, no, what you have said, my boy; but what I am about to say to you. Invoke my influence to stop these—depravations, as you call them, and up to certain points, however, may be all right." He went on to see that matters have gone a bit beyond bounds. But when you ask me to go to extremes myself, why, I'm bound to tell you that I too, have interests at stake. And, don't you suppose I came to Crawling Water?"

"I'll admit that puzzled me."

Rexhill looked keenly at Wade, wondering if he were foolish enough to believe that he was on a confidential journey.

He concluded that this young ranchman had too much sense to assume at such a conclusion.

"Well, the reason is, I suppose, the Senator's son, particularly," Wade responded, somewhat vaguely. "The reason is that I, if the bearing company that Race Moran is representing here. You see . . ." He spoke pell-mell rhetorically again at Wade's start of surprise. "It really is a bit amazing."

"Then Rexhill is your agent."

"A sinner, you mean?"

"Well, I think I damned!" The caterman's tone was rich in disgust, but even more keen was his intense disappointment at this failure of his hopes. "Would you mind telling me, Senator, just what the purpose of your company is?"

"Certainly not. It's no secret," Rexhill replied briskly. "Certain parties back East, myself included, as far as you know, have been instrumental in getting him to do this. That's all I can tell you."

"That's all I can tell you," he said. "This valley is extremely rich and productive section, with natural resources which will make it healthy and strong so long as we pay for it."

"A few years ago," said Wade, "I and several others, I needn't say, were instrumental in getting this land here in the valley for stock grazing purposes."

"I, personally, filed a claim on the land I now call my home ranch. Our lease, which is direct from the government, runs for twenty years, so long as we pay for it."

"Besides ourselves, there are a number of ranches in the valley, all of them cattle and horse outfitts. There has always been a tacit agreement that sheep should not be grazed here because sheep and cattle can't live on the same range in large numbers. Until Moran came here, we had no objection to his bringing sheep up here, but he has now brought his entire outfit to our mountains and we cattle men kept to ours. Since Moran has arrived, however, the sheep have crossed the Divide in those same numbers, and every cattle rancher who has been here has kept to his own side of the mountains and we cattle men kept to ours."

"Only this morning, Moran admitted to me that the sheep men are acting with his authority and backing. Senator Rexhill, this is wrong, and your agent or manager is making a big mistake. Since you are the prime mover in this matter, your arrival is even more important than I at first thought, because you have the power, especially, to stop him."

"Yes, I have just finished telling him of it. But he merely laughs at us. We are a long way from the courts here, Senator, and we can't easily appeal to the authorities."

"Yes, we must settle our differences among ourselves. Moran knows this as well as I do; but he forgets that the thing can work two ways. Each day that the sheep are here in the valley, he'll probably graze them on our range, eat a meal, and go to sleep. In two months, we'll be at the range limit, and we're bound to happen before many days."

Senator Rexhill drummed with his fingers on the table.

"Urn! Does Moran know of this doing in you and your friends, Gordon?"

"Yes, I have just finished telling him of it. But he merely laughs at us. We are a long way from the courts here, Senator, and we can't easily appeal to the authorities."

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"It's—" Rexhill commenced, apparently much perturbed. "Moran is not the sort to take useless risks. He's dominant, but he's no fool. Well, my boy, I'll talk this over with him; in fact, I really came out here to see

Don't Neglect Your Skin

Ladies—A few days' treatment with CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will do more to clean up the skin than all the costly cosmetics in creation. An improvement can be caused in a sluggish liver.

Millions of people, old, young and middle aged, have been helped by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Upset Stomach and for Sallow, Pale, Dry Skin. Skin that is yellowish or discolored. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.

How things were shaping up. If things can be peacefully arranged, that's the way we want them. We're not looking for trouble. Certainly, you are right to object to sheep being run on your range, but you must be reasonable right away and see what can be done."

"Thank you." Wade was much relieved and showed it. "I feel sure that an appeal to your sense of fair play would not be fruitless. I'm mighty glad you are in town."

"Gordon, the girl's voice exclaimed softly behind him.

"Helen?" He sprang to his feet and turned to seize her hands. "What is it?" he asked. "Has something happened?"

"I—I—I'm sorry," she said, blushing.

"It's nothing, just a dream."

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you say! You're not a bit of a courter!" he said, slowly feeling his way. "Except the heart?" His answer pleased her.

"Will you listen to that, Father? In the cattle country, too."

(To be continued)

Had a Steady Job

London Visitor Determined to See Last Bucket on Dredger

A party of holiday-makers from the North were paying their first visit to London, and for one of their number the endless row of buckets in a dredger at the docks seemed to possess a singular fascination. While the others went off to enjoy themselves, Archie would not budge an inch, but kept his eye firmly fixed on the dredger. Some hours later his friends found him still at the same spot. "Archie," said one of them, "if you stay there much longer you'll miss the train." "I don't care," was the reply. "I've counted eight-thousand-and-ninety, and I mean to see the last of those buckets if I stay here all night."

Things Undone

Are there things that you neglected to do in 1922 that, if done, would have made the year a richer one to remember? Did you lose sight of a friend whom a letter or a telephone call would have brought into your life again? Did you let slip a day in the spring when you should have kept tryst with the birds and the blues? Were you too busy to go to a symphony concert or view the pictures in an art museum? "I should like to do that sometime," we say. "I did that once." Is a better thing to say? —Yours Companion.

INDIGESTION, GAS,

UPSET STOMACH

Instantly! "Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach so Meals Digest

The moment you eat a tablet of "Pape's Diapepsin" your digestion begins. No more distress from a sour acid, upset stomach, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, or misery-making gases. Correct your digestion for only 10 cents. Each package guarantees 100 tablets.

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WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Total of 59,632 gallons of cream, valued at \$17,815, were shipped across the American border during December.

Fires caused damage in British Columbia during 1922, amounting to \$2,965,756, according to figures made public by the provincial fire warden.

The crew of the British schooner Moven, which founded off Key West recently, arrived at Vera Cruz aboard the German steamer Nord Schleswig.

Records of the Coroner's Court show that 34 persons who were never identified were drowned in the vicinity of Montreal during 1922.

Taking cognizance of published reports that he might resign from the U.S. cabinet, Secretary of State Hughes has authorized the statement that he had no intention of doing so.

Log output of British Columbia last year showed an increase of 164,000,000 feet over the total for 1921, according to returns completed at Victoria.

Robert Borland, 83, pioneer miner and merchant of the Caribbean, is dead at 150-Mile House. Mr. Borland was one of the first in the Caribbean district, arriving in 1859.

The Scottish Independent Labor party, at its annual conference in London, gave an overwhelming vote for prohibition, instead of nationalization of the drink traffic.

Appropriation of \$11,995,000 to pay Norwegian claims for vessels taken over during the war, in fulfillment of the award or arbitration tribunal at The Hague, was requested of Congress by President Harding.

The general approval of the Alberta Government of the western grain route scheme was given by Premier Greenfield and his Cabinet at a conference with Premier Oliver of British Columbia.

The British Colonial Office has published the figures of the Palestine census, only recently completed. They show that there are 589,564 Moslems, 83,794 Jews, 73,026 Christians of various denominations, and 7,028 Druses.

Trade returns and the reports of shipping companies indicate that German goods are being exported to Canada in increasing quantities," reports L. D. Wiggress, Canadian Commissioner in Hamburg.

Last year 11,512,698 bushels of grain were shipped through Vancouver port. Of this amount 7,252,700 bushels were taken to the United Kingdom and the rest to the Orient. December was the biggest month, with 3,900,000 bushels shipped.

What is good health worth to you?

HEALTH is priceless. You wouldn't knowingly part with it for anything in the world.

Why then do you risk it needlessly for the sake of a few cups of tea or coffee?

Tea and coffee contain Caffeine, a drug which often interferes with nerves and digestion.

There's an easy, pleasant way to avoid this menace to health, without any sacrifice to comfort or satisfaction. Drink Instant Postum instead of tea or coffee.

Instant Postum is a pure, wholesome and delicious beverage made from choice wheat. It is most convenient and economical, too. Just a level teaspoonful to each cup, add boiling water and stir thoroughly. Then add cream and sugar to taste.

At Your Grocer's in Sealed, Air-tight Tins.

Instant Postum FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

A dangerous sample tin of Instant Postum sent, post-paid, for 4c in stamps. Write:

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, 45 Front St. E., Toronto. Factory: Windsor, Ontario



"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, 45 Front St. E., Toronto. Factory: Windsor, Ontario

An Absolute Teetotaler
Ostrich Expert Says Birds Do Not Drink At All!

The ostrich is one of the most peculiar birds in the world... He has an interior economy which is full of surprises... His digestion is a proverb, but strictly speaking, he does not digest the keys, bits of metal, and other oddments he swallows.

These "he" stores into a powerful grinding mill of muscle, and uses them to reduce hard corn into coarse powder. What is curious about the ostrich is the fact that he out-Pusseys Pusseyfoot Johnston by never drinking at all.

This was not realized at the London Zoo until an ostrich expert in the service of the South African Government paid a visit to Regent's Park and saw pants of water in the ostrich house.

He explained that he never pampered his birds by giving them anything to drink, and the water supply of the London birds was promptly cut off.

That was three years ago, and the birds have not started to grumble yet.

HAD BAD PAINS
IN HER HEART

Nerves Were Very Bad

Mrs. John Case, R. R. No. 4, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"I wish to let you know I have suffered very much with my heart and nerves. I doctored with two different doctors, but did not find much relief. I would have such bad pains in my heart, at times, that I would not dare to move or breathe, and at times I could not sleep. If the pains in my heart were gone, my nerves would be so bad I could not lie still and would have to get up. My stomach was also very bad and I could eat but very little, and then certain things on I would have so much distress which always made me feel sick."

I had been suffering for nearly two years until one day I was talking to my druggist about the way I felt. He advised me to give "Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills" a trial. I took five boxes and am feeling so much better. I am able to do my own work, and can eat anything I wish. I cannot praise

MILBURN'S
HEART AND NERVE PILLS

Postage stamps are being produced in Paris by a machine which prints perforates, numbers, counts and ties in packets 3,000 sheet, or 300,000 stamp an hour.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it is excellent for driving worms from the system."

If a preacher is weary after preaching a long sermon, he at least has the heartfelt sympathy of the congregation.

Fresh Supplies in Demand—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been introduced, increased supplies have been demanded, showing that wherever it goes this excellent oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found its potency is never impaired if it is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

Albania is one of the few countries enjoying a metal currency on an effective gold basis. During the war the people refused to accept foreign paper money, and a great quantity of gold and silver was therefore amassed.

During the past year, according to an official report, the Irish Southern and Western Railway had its light of way damaged in 375 places; had 42 engines derailed; 39 bridges destroyed and 96 buildings razed.

The statement affords some measure of the desperate character of the task of those who are seeking to bring order out of chaos in Ireland.—D.T. Journals.

Children are sometimes several months old before it is discovered they are blind.

PIMPLES ON
HEAD AND NECK
Small and Formed Sore
Eruptions, Skin Sore and
Red, Cuticula Heals.

"Pimples broke out on the back of my head and neck. After the pimples disappeared and then ran into each other and formed sore eruptions about the size of a pin's head piece. This was very sore and red and itched a great deal, causing me to scratch. I had the trouble about six months before I began using Minard's Liniment. Soap and Ointment, and after using three boxes of Soap and Ointment, I was healed." (Signed) J. A. Macdonald, Giffard, Quebec.

Rely on Cuticula Soap, Ointment and Liniment to cure your skin trouble. Price 25c. Add 10c postage. Send every box of Cuticula Soap shares without mailing.

Things Might Be Worse
Yes, Times Might Easily Be a Little Bit Worse

Yesterday the news columns carried the story of three farmers who have returned to Saskatchewan after looking over the land offered them in Mexico, convinced that this province is the place for them. The point of the story is that there are worse places in which to live than this same province of Saskatchewan. One would be foolish to deny that things have not been going as swimmingly in many ways during the last few years as might be desired; but that is not for the mills of the pessimist. Where, outside of Saskatchewan, are things going any better?—Regina Leader.

WINS RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Bellboy in Fashionable Hotel Studying Law at Harvard

Robert Driscoll Shea, aged 18, who has been passing his summer vacations for three years at a bellboy in the Ambassador Hotel, has received a Rhodes scholarship for the State of Indiana. Shea is studying law at Harvard. He was graduated from the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis in 1918. He entered Notre Dame and finished his course there.

His brother, Arthur, who is also at Harvard, serves as a bellboy at the Ambassador during his summer vacation.

THE FRIEND OF ALL SUFFERERS.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a valuable remedy to all those who suffer pain. It helps to tone everyone and restores health and strength everywhere.

It is a liniment that heals the bleeding of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found where ever enquired for.

A Hard Proposition

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Minard's Liniment for Aches and Pains

Same Reference Book Used By All Dye-Makers

On the color index of a society of English dyers there are no less than 1,400 colors displayed. To the trained eye no two of these colors are alike. The dyes are those of dyemakers all the world over, including 32 dyers in Great Britain, and the same number in Germany as well as 29 in the United States. In the German work on the same subject, in its 1914 edition there were 1,900 colors given. It was the German reference book, which before the war was the standard everywhere.

Success is not sold on the installment plan. You must pay for what part of it you take.

Miller's Worm Powders not only exterminate intestinal and other worms, but they are a remedy for many other ailments of children. They strengthen the stomach, combat biliousness, and are especially useful in those cases where the child suffers from loss of appetite. In feverish conditions they will be found useful and they will serve to allay pain and griping in the stomach, from which children so often suffer.

In Petrograd, Russia, the inhabitants numbered 2,400,000, according to the census of 1917. Three years later there were only 705,000, including refugees and homeless. This is one result of Bolshevik rule.

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Minard's Liniment for Distempers

Household Hints
Valuable Recipes For the Busy Housewife

Hard Gingerbread

1 cup drippings, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup brown sugar, 5 cups flour, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1/2 cup hot water, 1/2 nutmeg grated.

1/2 cup Sun-Maid Seeded raisins.

Cream drippings and sugar. Add molasses, soda and hot water. Mix and sift ginger, nutmeg, salt and flour. Add slowly to sugar mixture, stirring constantly. Add "plumped" raisins. Roll in large sheets and mark in squares. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a moderate oven.

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"Beware the Wild Cat"

(Contributed)

"Saturday Night" Toronto, issues solemn warning to all and sundry to "keep off the grass" of the Alberta Oil fields and produces once more the bogey "Wild Cat" in support. "Lots of gas and not much oil" is the statement to date. "Lots of gas and a moderate quantity of oil" is the prophecy of the future. Not very encouraging even for the Imperial Oil company which is a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil company. Still less encouragement for the Westerners who are relying upon Alberta to furnish them with Canadian oil instead of the American brand in the future. Not even much encouragement for the old bogey "the wild-cat". Yet still they drill on. Still they cap the "dusty holes" and still they watch and wait. The East also sits still and after long confabulations with the oil barons of America in the United States, after fully investigating Canada's Western oil problems, from an easy chair yells "wild-cat".

Sure—Western oil is a "wild cat" even the Imperial Oil says so, and they know it must be true, for have they not spent many dollars to find out? But—and again—but—Why this sudden solicitude for the poor unfortunate "Sucker" who likes to gamble just as well as those whose gambling is governed by cold-blooded business? Why these solemn warnings not to start anything which will lead anyone or everyone to believe there is Oil at Fabian, is oil in Peace River, is oil at Fort Norman? Why the careful suggestion that the field is so difficult of entry, that old bogey of Hudson Bay days, when the trapper was a "buttsen" at least he was told so, and again, Why? Should not the Westerner or the Easterner for that matter spend his money wild catting for oil, with every reasonable chance of finding it?—or, of having found it, as to pay the same charge in guise of American oil purchases? And so the game goes on, the battle of the Standard Oil, the battle of the Shell company, the battle of Nations, with the small fry—"Suckers" "Wild-Catters" and hopeful ones edging in. As the Wall Street Journal of a recent date said, "it is a battle of giants" and the prize is the vast New Bonanza, outrivalling the Rand, the Klondyke, or the Kimberley Diamond Mines, a discovery, which, if proved up as indications point, will put all other oil fields in the shade. Hence the jockeying, the concealment, the contradiction, the warning "Beware" and the "Open Policy" of carefully half printed truths. "Lots of gas but not much oil" says Toronto, and passes the field up. But here is what several well known authorities have to say as to the field. Statements made at various times and under various conditions—on the field of the drill, to the local citizens, whose excitement must be cooled, otherwise they might "wildcat", and in the East at the dinner tables of the mighty. True statements?—may be, maybe not, but then, someone took them for truth and published them. Here they are: Mr. A. M. McQueen of the Imperial Oil company from the Canadian Mining Journal dated 28th of July, 1922—page 492—an extract from that interesting, useful, and exceedingly bright publication "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada", published by the C. P. R.; Mr. McQueen is vice-president of the Imperial Oil Company, therefore speaks with authority.

"The possibilities of the field can be determined only by drilling. Four wells are now in operation. The expenditure in the district has been and will be heavy. The Company recognizes, however, that all that can be accomplished as a result of this heavy expenditure is simply to demonstrate whether or not there exists in that country a reservoir of oil which may become available, many years hence when OIL IS MUCH SCARER, AND THE PRICE MUCH GREATER THAN IT IS TODAY."

So much for the Fort Norman field to which this statement refers. He did not say anything about the field being practically proved. That, there are on the ground, eight, five thousand gallon tanks all filled with light oil from the Norman well, and that the balance of the steady gusher flow was being allowed to run into the River. Mr. McQueen did not tell the public that the two other wells being sunk in the vicinity of the Norman well had simply been bored to the oil cap, and there drilling had stayed. He said nothing either about the sixty miles of leases on both sides of the river which are covered today and controlled by whom?—OH! LOOK UP THE RECORDS.

So much for the Fort Norman Field, which authentic report, and recent at that, states is OIL and again OIL. So much for Fort Norman, and still the drill goes down—still the well is CAPPED, and still the decimating cry "Beware the Wild-cat". AND THE FABIAN WELL, about which so much has been heard, so many rumors floated, so many absolute facts made known, so many people who are willing to stake their life on what they have actually seen—yet so many denials made. Full-visioned, intelligent and most conservative people have seen the Oil Gusher, have smelt oil, have watched afar the movements of the driller and his crew, stood in oil, packed oil away and still "there is no oil" but still the drill goes on, and still Dame Hope flies high—and still once more it is denied. "No use in crying Gusher when there is no Gusher". No use in saying there is oil in Commercial quantities when there is not—Nearly

evidently one of the largest possible oil bearing countries on the face of the Earth, and its best prospect of today on the North American Continent. And here again is Dr. George M. Dawson, the great Canadian Geologist "All the circumstances point to the probable existence of a GREAT PETROLEUM FIELD."

The British Royal Commission takes a hand investigating natural resources of the British Empire. This Commission stated that Northern Alberta was

oil company, the subsidiary of the Standard Oil company of the United States, which is "we can wild-cat but not you," the drill still goes down, the "Dusty hole is capped" and still there is "No Oil".

And now come to the field that has especially been picked out as the bogey field, which is the Peace River field, and now for the Arm-chair critics with facts and data gathered, an admitted from the Imperial Oil company who have "no interests in the Peace River field"—at least not officially. Once more the well is sunk, once more the eye witnesses see light oil from ten inch casing rise Fifty feet high in the derrick for over an hour and photograph taken of same, and once more "no oil in commercial quantities and water is allowed to take possession, and once more the cry goes forth "a dusty hole". But lo and behold another hole is put down and at the 1510 ft level into the Devonian after 90 feet of oil sands were penetrated, oil flows out into the Peace River, well is capped, is here surrounded with barbed-wire entanglements, watchman is at once placed to guard well with gun, but still the cry goes forth "No Oil" and the Eastern Arm-chair Critic takes up the cry "Beware the Wild Cat"—once more the dusty hole is capped—but still there is no oil—just gas and a little oil, with a future of gas and a "Little Oil".

But here are facts vouchcd for, conservative and interesting:

"The story of oil exploration in the Peace makes all ponder who give it a thought, it has a romantic tinge, a full flavor of wildcats? May be, maybe not. It seems to spell more of "keep off the grass". On October 11th, 1917, the McArthur well came in at 980 feet and on the first day there was forty feet of oil in the well. Drillers quit and went into town and filed on leases, so much for the drillers opinion. The oil is 18 degree Barium. On the following day twenty four citizens of the town of Peace River and Edmonton visited the well and the driller reported a raise of fifty feet in well since bailing the day before, being ninety feet of oil in the well, and stating capacity of well to be one hundred barrels if placed on pump. So much for "a little oil". Drilling was continued through seventy feet of oil sands to a depth of 1032 feet, oil having been struck at 692 foot level, and the oil rose five hundred feet in the casing—but still no oil had been struck—and the drill went down through 53 feet of heavy Asphaltum when water was reached, which flooded the well. But the driller who also drilled four other wells in the district pointed out that with proper rigging it was perfectly possible to go deeper, through the sands producing Commercial oil, through the salt water, and through the oil cap of the Devonian limestone lying on top of the main oil pool, and under the salt water. He illustrated and corroborated this many times, giving examples of American wells, where similar conditions are not common and are overcome by the use of proper equipment. McArthur well No. 3 suffered the same fate—in each case the top oil sands were passed through, in each case no effort appears to have been made to shut off the salt water, a perfectly easy matter according to the driller, and in each case the well is ruined by salt water. But still the drill goes on.

The old bogey "Tar not Oil" is exploded beyond recall. Refining by the cracking process gives sixty-five percent kerosene and gasoline; thirty percent lubricating oil and only five percent residue in form of Asphalt. This explodes the bogey "Tar not Oil". Now, if not too much trouble, let us see what has taken place in the very last well drilled, and see what the Bore here is. Peace River Petroleum No. 2. Top oil passed up as before, also salt water as before. The Devonian limestone entered with the result that thirty million cubic feet of wet gas was liberated, which cleaned water out of hole, and stood a column of 34 degrees barome oil fifty-two feet high in the derrick for over an hour, long enough for the driller wife to take a photograph of the "Gusher". Gas exhausted itself and once more water got control. Still "No oil" is the cry. In the face of these facts can there any doubt as to pay in the Peace River field? In the face of driller's statements, eye witness statements, and the fact that each and every well to the number of eight wells drilled are left in the same condition after oil has been discovered, covering a distance of Thirty miles, which means closed for future use. How can the East fairly express an opinion, excepting only the opinion of vested interests, whose objective is reported to be a future reservoir and not present immediate use of Canada's greatest and most needed natural resource. Why is it that when oil is mentioned, the answer is "WILD CAT"? with a thought or vision why the sudden solicitousness and interest shown by the BIG OIL COMPANIES in the protection of the

"Sucker" from the "wild-cat"? Has not everything worth finding in Canada had its genesis in the "Wild-Cat" which is another word for the old term of Pioneer—where the prizes are enormous for the lucky ones, and the others who lost like white men smiled and tried again and again. Why this sudden enthusiasm and then fits of silence—excitement fading away as the oil fades by reason of water and gas pressure, and only the well is capped. Again, Why? Why? Why the bogey and the scare? Is it because some one wants to grab off the rich prize of Canada's Oil Fields? Do you believe that eye witnesses are cross eyed and cannot see? That great corporations have suddenly become philanthropic and think more of the public interest than dividends. When they cry "WOLF" think it over, when coming from an Eastern arm-chair. Do not take small cloth for whole. There is always a string and someone to pull it, especially in OIL.

Canada's leading question of today is "Who shall own her OIL, RESOURCES? SHALL THEY REMAIN BRITISH?"

And now sir, my last complaint to all this Hellish Policy in keeping our Canadian Oil Fields in the background is the Knocking attitude of the Edmonton Journal. Is the Edmonton Journal financed by Canadian or United States capital? and if in the hands the latter interests it cannot be hard to see why it is systematically knocking out Alberta Oil development, and so very outspoken in support of the Imperial Oil interests. There should be a law passed to compel drillers of oil wells in Alberta to show up what has been discovered, to the public in order to advance the oil interest of Alberta and of Canada, and not be allowed to cap the well and place watchmen over the same, as has been done at the case at the Fabian well near Wainwright and Irma. I am personally acquainted with too many people who like myself have seen the Fabian Gusher, gushing real live oil to height of one hundred and twelve feet in the air, not to believe and know that a real oil field exists at Irma and district.

WELL AT FORT NORMAN IS NOW CAPPED

The original discovery well below Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie river was successfully capped by Angus Sutherland and his drilling crew last fall, according to mail advice received from the far north. This well has been flowing day and night for over a year, and an immense amount of high grade oil was wasted in consequence.

In place of continuing the drilling on the west bank of the river (which was down some 1,500 feet), Mr. Sutherland commenced a new hole, and was forced to send the drill bit through seventy five feet of frost. Considerable trouble was experienced with the water supply, and with the arrival of the cold weather the operations ceased.

It is reported that the Imperial Oil company is negotiating for the purchase of additional leases close to the original well, which is taken to mean that the prospects of obtaining oil in commercial quantities are favorable.

FARM HOUSE AT HARDYSTY IS A VICTIM OF FIRE

Fire on the farm of Mr. A. Sheets, four miles south of Hardisty, in the occupation of Mr. Fred Preston, completely destroyed the house. The fire started from the inside through cause unknown. There was no loss of life.

About 3 p. m. yesterday, while a stiff north-westerly breeze was blowing, Mrs. Heavelin observed a thick cloud of smoke issuing from her next door neighbor's house and hurried to the telephone to call the neighbors, but even as she spoke she saw the sides and the roof burst into flames. Within an hour there was little left but a few smouldering remains and at eight o'clock not even a spark was to be seen.

Friends were at first entertained for Mr. Preston, who had recently badly sprained his ankle and was only able to hobble with the aid of a crutch, but were dispersed when it was ascertained that only a couple of hours earlier he had gone with a friend to visit some miles distant.

Luckily the strong wind blew the

More or Less Funny

"How in blazes did your mustache get all stuck up in this condition?" exclaimed a local barber as he started to shave a young man Tuesday evening. "Guess I'll have to take it off." "Oh, it's all right," the young fellow replied, "I tried to steal a kiss from a girl who was chewing gum."

Rules for entering a country newspaper office at this season of the year are as follows: Advance to the door and give three distinct raps, or kick the door down. The "devil" will attend to your alarm. You will give him your postoffice address and the amount you are owing the paper. He will then advance to the middle of the room and address the editor with the following counter sign: Extend the right hand about two feet from the body, with the thumb and index finger clasping the money, which you will drop into the extended hand of the editor at the same time saying, "Were you looking for me?" The editor will grasp your hand and the money and say "You Bet!" After giving him the money you will be permitted to retire with a receipt for an obligation properly discharged.

A maiden fair
With sun-kissed hair
Came tripping down the street,
Her face serene,
Her age nineteen,
Gee whiz, but she was sweet.
On the sidewalk slick,
She came down quick,
With a jolt that shook her curls,
But the words she used
Must be excused,
For she is one of our nicest girls.

Some of the card sharps around here are not entirely devoid of tender sentiments as shown by the following poem handed me by one of them:

Last night I held a little hand,
So dainty and so neat,
But my heart would burstwithjoy,
So wildly did it beat.
No other hand unto my soul
Could greater solace bring,
Than what I held last night which was
Four aces and a king.

Newspaper editors are only human, and sometimes they make slight mistakes. One of them in a neighboring town made a slight slip in the following item: "Our esteemed fellow citizen, Abner Brown, will go to the hospital tomorrow to be operated on for appendicitis. He will leave a wife and two children."

When one looks over some of the married men, it is easy to admit that the love of some women is past understanding:

"Correct this sentence: 'The toast was drunk in silence' said a teacher in the grammar class at the high school the other day. 'The toast was ate in silence,' responded the pupil."

Now is the time to buy your thermometers. They are lower in winter than at any other time.

Everybody is bound to attend church sooner or later. Some are just waiting for the heart to take them there.

A million one dollar bills packed solidly, like the leaves of a book, would make a pile 272 feet high, says an expert. This is strange; the last time we tried the experiment it only made a pile 271 feet high.

"How long have I been talking? My watch has stopped," remarked a preacher during his sermon in a nearby town. "There's a calendar on the wall," remarked one of the congregation.

PRAIRIE SCRIBE IN FRISCO
I am still in California
Where the golden sephers blow,
And where the pretty golden poppies
And the bold Polinsets grow;
Every pathway strown with flowers
And with orange blossoms too;
Still I'm weary; yes, and wishing
For something else to do.
Here the sun is always shining
And the climate mild and rare,
And the sound of pretty song birds
Floats on the perfumed air.
People here like happy children
Fill the land with life and mirth;
Truly beauteous California
Is the grandest spot on earth.
You would think; I should be happy
If Mid environment so rare,
But I'm longing for my home town
And I'm wishing to be there.

Friends have given royal welcome,
Shown me sights my heart to bind,
Still I'm lonesome, and I'm longing
For the friends I left behind.
Some time I'll seek the old home,
Although humble it may be,
Back to Alberta prairies
And the friends who wait for me.
For I'm weary, yes and lonesome
In a land that's wondrous fair;
After all, home's where the heart is
And the friends you love are there.

Ottawa Letter

The last day of January saw the opening of the second session of the 14th Parliament of Canada. The event was ushered in by a pageant that would have done credit to the days of old. The Senate Chamber and its gallery being filled to capacity by interested visitors, except the limited space behind the bar, which was filled by as many members of the House of Commons who could find standing room.

The speech from the Throne is noted by any suggested drastic changes in legislation. Mention is made of the Trade Treaties arrived at between this country and France and Italy. A clause which is receiving very favorable comment by the Western Members is that referring to the Royal Commission that has been appointed to investigate and report upon the alleged combine holding up freight rates on the Great Lakes. Considerable interest is also expected with respect to the Bill to safeguard the interests of consumers and producers. The term is, however, so vague that we hesitate to make much comment until the Bill is presented to Parliament. Realizing that something has got to be done to appease the continued demands from Western Canada with respect to the handling of their produce, the Government has seen fit to advocate in the address the appointment of a special committee to look into various agricultural matters, such as the mixing of grain in private terminal elevators and the marketing of other farm produce, etc. If this Committee is made up of the proper personnel, there is no end to the good it might do. The Government still appear to lay more importance on immigration than to stop Emigration, and have introduced a clause in the address advocating a further inflow of settlers. This clause has been badly riddled by adverse criticism during the debate.

Mention is made of the revision of the Bank Act. There is no doubt that this is about the most important matter that will come before Parliament, and the corridors are alive with questions of what changes will be asked for. The Members from the West are the most active workers in studying the question, but those of the Maritime have a feeling that it is quite possible that their depopulation and curtailment of industries has been brought about by the concentration of the control of finance in a few centres, and through this action, their grip on banking institutions entirely lost. According to the address from the Throne a Redistribution Bill will be introduced. We have since been informed from the Government benches that this action depends on whether we see fit not to defeat the Government.

An agreement has been arrived at with the United States with reference to International Postal Service. It is a great pity that we cannot make further international agreements along other lines as well as that of the Post Office.

The offer by the Government of France, and the acceptance by that of Canada, of a tract of land of 250 acres on Vimy Ridge where a monument is to be erected to commemorate the exploits of the Canadian troops in the Great War, is a gift gratefully accepted by the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Forke's speech as Leader of the Progressives was very well received by the House. During the debate the Progressives saw fit to move an amendment in criticism of the fact that no mention of tariff reduction has been given in the address, and asking for further reductions. This amendment was criticised by Mr. Fielding who, speaking for the Government threatened to resign if the amendment was carried. An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. Shaw, of Calgary, recommending economy and the lessening of the burden of Federal taxation. A difference of opinion arose as to the necessity of the second amendment, and the House split: but on the amendment to the address, the Progressives, plus MacMaster, voted solidly, except for two British Columbia men, who were supported by a solid block from the Conservatives and the Government benches, less the Members from Borneo. Knowing how entirely sympathetic most of the Maritime men are to the recommendations of the amendment, it is hard to understand how they can snub their beliefs when such a vote takes place.

Once again it has been proved that the stand of either the Liberal or Conservative party in the matter of tariff is simply identical.

DEMAND FOR RED POLLS

Last week Messrs. J. H. & W. E. Elliott shipped one bull and two cows from his herd of Red Polls to Mr. A. G. Lamb, of Battle Valley, Saskatchewan. Mr. Elliott reports having received a great many enquiries from breeders of Red Polls from bulls from their herd and he expects before spring to have sold all of his surplus stock.